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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/518,929	02/17/2005	Petri Kokkonen	59643.00561	7606
32294	7590	03/01/2006	EXAMINER	
SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P. 14TH FLOOR 8000 TOWERS CRESCENT TYSONS CORNER, VA 22182			LOFTIN, CELESTE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	

DATE MAILED: 03/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/518,929	KOKKONEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Celeste L. Loftin	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 June 2002.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12/27/2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/27/2004</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1,7,8,12 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lu et al. (Lu), U.S. Patent 5,887,256.

Regarding claim 1, Lu discloses a method of communication information associated with provisioning of a service in a communication system, the method comprising:

storing a storage means information about possible associations between an identifier of a mobile user equipment and user plane address (the HLR portion of the registry contains information pertaining to all of the native handsets, records in the registry contain a field for storing an identification of each of the native handsets, and fields for the telephone number assigned to each handset, subscriber information, billing address and authorized supplemental services) (**col. 11 lines 13-40**);

receiving at a service provisioning entity a request for the service from a client connected to the communication system (the cPBX decides if the access request data originates from one of the native cellular handsets or a nonnative handset) (**col. 4 lines 18-28 and col. 12 lines 64-67**), said request including the identifier of the mobile user equipment (initially it should be appreciated that standard GSM access requests

received from the handset contain an international mobile subscriber identification) (col. 13 lines 40-59);

verifying if a user plane address can be found from the storage means based on the identifier (the IMSI is retrieved by the listening unit within the cPBX subsystem so that a determination can be made as to whether the requesting handset is a native or nonnative) (col.13 lines 40-58);

if such a user plane address is found from the storage means is found from the storage means, communication data associated with provisioning of the requested service to the mobile user equipment over a user plane connection associated with said address found from the storage means (the cPBX subsystem determines whether the access data request is from handset is a native or nonnative handset operation within the hybrid network cover areas if the handset is a native handset the call will be administered by the private MSC (the registry stores the IMSI and associates it with subscriber information of any kind such as a telephone number in order to complete the call)) (col. 11 lines 23-40, col. 12 lines 40-67, and col. 13 lines1-20); and

if no user plane address can be found from the storage means based on the identifier, establishing a new user plane connection and communication data associated with provisioning of the requested service to the mobile user equipment over said established user plane connection (if the requesting handset is determined to be a nonnative handset (not listed in the registry) a determination is made as to whether resources will be allocated to the requesting nonnative and if so the connection is made with a public MSC, which gives the appearance as a public BSS and the call may be

handled using a standard GSM procedure) (**col. 11 lines 23-40, col. 12 lines 40-67, and col. 13 lines 1-20**).

Regarding claim 7, Lu discloses the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the identifier comprises a name that associates with the mobile user equipment (the registry stores the IMSI and associates it with subscriber information of any kind such as a telephone number in order to complete the call) (**col. 11 lines 23-40**).

Regarding claim 8, Lu discloses the method as claimed in claim 1, comprising authentication of the client (reads on cPBX subsystem determines whether the requesting handset is a native or nonnative handset operating within the hybrid networks coverage area) (**col. 12 lines 64-67**).

Regarding claim 12, Lu discloses an arrangement in a communication system for provision of a service response to a request from a client, the provisioning of the service requiring communication of data to and/or from a mobile user equipment, the arrangement comprising:

a service provisioning entity for receiving a service request from the client (the cPBX decides if the access request data originates from one of the native cellular handsets or a nonnative handset) (**col. 4 lines 18-28 and col. 12 lines 64-67**), the request identifying the mobile user equipment by means of an identifier (initially it should be appreciated that standard GSM access requests received from the handset contain an international mobile subscriber identification) (**col. 13 lines 40-59**);

storage means for maintaining information regarding possible associations between the identifier of the mobile user equipment and user plan address that can be

sued for user plane data transmissions in said communication system (the HLR portion of the registry contains information pertaining to all of the native handsets, records in the registry contain a field for storing an identification (IMSI) of each of the native handsets, and fields for the telephone number assigned to each handset, subscriber information, billing address and authorized supplemental services) (**col. 11 lines 13-40**), wherein the storage is arranged to verify if a user plane address for communication of data can be found from the storage means identifier (the IMSI is retrieved by the listening unit within the cPBX subsystem so that a determination can be made as to whether the requesting handset is a native or nonnative) (**col.13 lines 40-58**), and, if such a user plane address is found from the storage means, data associated with provisioning of the requested service to the mobile user equipment is communicated over a user plane connection associated with said address found from the storage means (the cPBX subsystem determines whether the access data request is from handset is a native or nonnative handset operation within the hybrid network cover areas if the handset is a native handset the call will be administered by the private MSC (the registry stores the IMSI and associates it with subscriber information of any kind such as a telephone number in order to complete the call)) (**col. 11 lines 23-40, col. 12 lines 40-67, and col. 13 lines1-20**);, and

if no user plane address can be found from the storage means based on the identifier, a new user plane connection is established and data associated with provisioning of the requested service to the mobile user equipment is communicated over said established plane connection (if the requesting handset is determined to be a

nonnative handset (not listed in the registry) a determination is made as to whether resources will be allocated to the requesting nonnative and if so the connection is made with a public MSC, which gives the appearance as a public BSS and the call may be handled using a standard GSM procedure) (**col. 11 lines 23-40, col. 12 lines 40-67, and col. 13 lines 1-20**).

Regarding claim 18, Lu discloses an arrangement as claimed in claim 12, wherein the identifier comprises a name that associates with the mobile user equipment (the registry stores the IMSI and associates it with subscriber information of any kind such as a telephone number in order to complete the call) (**col. 11 lines 23-40**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2-5, 9-11, and 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lu et al. (Lu), **U.S. Patent 5,887,256**, in view of, Thompson et al. (Thompson), **US Publication 09,767,374**.

Regarding claim 2, Lu discloses a method as claimed in claim 1, but fails to disclose wherein the requested service comprises a location information service and said data communicated on the user plane associates with provisioning of the information regarding the geographical location of the mobile user equipment.

In a similar field of endeavor, Thompson disclose wherein the requested service comprises a location information service and said data communicated on the user plane associates with provisioning of the information regarding the geographical location of the mobile user equipment (the network communication may provide information and/or services to the user based at least partly on the known geographic location provided form the PCD (portable communication devices) (pg. 7 paragraph [0090]).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein the requested service comprises a location information service and said data communicated on the user plane associates with provisioning of the information regarding the geographical location of the mobile user equipment. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow access and/or roaming features on a distributed wireless system, thus giving nonnative devices permission to enter an area controlled by a private exchange system to utilize the resources of that private system to seamlessly connect to a public network.

Regarding claim 3, the combination discloses a method as claimed in claim 2. Thompson further discloses wherein said data communicated on the user plane comprises assistance data for use in location determinations by the mobile user equipment (the network communication system may provide information and/or services to the user based on both the known geographic location of the user and access level of the user) (pg. 7 paragraph [0090], pg. 8 paragraph [0091]).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein said data communicated on the user plane

comprises assistance data for use in location determinations by the mobile user equipment. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow access and/or roaming features on a distributed wireless system, thus giving nonnative devices permission to enter an area controlled by a private exchange system to utilize the resources of that private system to seamlessly connect to a public network.

Regarding claim 4, the combination discloses a method as claimed in claim 3. Thompson further discloses wherein said data communicated on the user plan comprises Global Positioning System (GPS) assistance data (the network communication may provide information and/or services to the user based at least partly on the known geographic location as indicated by geographic information (GPS information) provided from the PCD (portable communication devices) (**pg. 7 paragraph [0090]**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein said data communicated on the user plan comprises Global Positioning System (GPS) assistance data. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow access and/or roaming features on a distributed wireless system, thus giving nonnative devices permission to enter an area controlled by a private exchange system to utilize the resources of that private system to seamlessly connect to a public network.

Regarding claim 5, Lu discloses the method as claimed in claim 1, but fails to disclose wherein the user plane communication occurs by means of an Internet Protocol

session and the user plane address comprises an Internet Protocol address for the mobile user equipment.

In a similar field of endeavor, Thompson discloses wherein the user plane communication occurs by means of an Internet Protocol session (the system is also transparent to the network protocols in use, other protocols are allowed to be used IPX, IPv6)) (**pg. 4 paragraph [0053] and pg. 5 paragraph [0054]**) and the user plane address comprises an Internet Protocol address for the mobile user equipment (the network access method of the present invention may be operable to receive and use the identification to facilitate roaming, the identification information could be an IP address in a Bluetooth wireless network) (**pg. 9 paragraphs [0111], [0112], pg.7 paragraph [0086]**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein the user plane communication occurs by means of an Internet Protocol session and the user plane address comprises an Internet Protocol address for the mobile user equipment. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow access and/or roaming features on a distributed wireless system, thus giving nonnative devices permission to enter an area controlled by a private exchange system to utilize the resources of that private system to seamlessly connect to a public network.

Regarding claim 9, Lu discloses the method as claimed in claim 8, but fails to discloses wherein the authentication is accomplished by means of a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server.

In a similar field of endeavor, Thompson discloses wherein the authentication is accomplished by means of a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server (reads on a common authentication/accounting system involves tying together the authentication/accounting systems of each provider thereby forming a roaming consortium, the first approach is called RADIUS) (**pg. 1 paragraph [0011]**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein the authentication is accomplished by means of a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server. Motivation for this modification would have been to provide a common authentication protocol.

Regarding claim 10, Lu discloses the method as claimed in claim 1, but fails to disclose wherein user plane address is fetched from the storage means by an access server.

In a similar field of endeavor, Thompson discloses wherein user plane address is fetched from the storage means by an access server (the network access method of the present invention may be operable to receive and use the identification to facilitate roaming, the identification information could be an IP address in a Bluetooth wireless network) (**pg. 9 paragraphs [0111], [0112], pg.7 paragraph [0086]**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein user plane address is fetched from the storage means by an access server. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow access and/or roaming features on a distributed wireless system, thus giving nonnative

devices permission to enter an area controlled by a private exchange system to utilize the resources of that private system to seamlessly connect to a public network.

Regarding claim 13, Lu discloses an arrangement as claimed in claim 11, but fails to disclose wherein the requested service comprises a location information service and said data communicated on the user plane associates with provisioning of the information regarding the geographical location of the mobile user equipment.

In a similar field of endeavor, Thompson disclose wherein the requested service comprises a location information service and said data communicated on the user plane associates with provisioning of the information regarding the geographical location of the mobile user equipment (the network communication may provide information and/or services to the user based at least partly on the known geographic location provided form the PCD (portable communication devices) (**pg. 7 paragraph [0090]**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein the requested service comprises a location information service and said data communicated on the user plane associates with provisioning of the information regarding the geographical location of the mobile user equipment. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow access and/or roaming features on a distributed wireless system, thus giving nonnative devices permission to enter an area controlled by a private exchange system to utilize the resources of that private system to seamlessly connect to a public network.

Regarding claim 14, the combination discloses a method as claimed in claim 13. Thompson further discloses wherein said data communicated on the user plane

comprises assistance data for use in location determinations by the mobile user equipment (the network communication system may provide information and/or services to the user based on both the known geographic location of the user and access level of the user) (pg. 7 paragraph [0090], pg. 8 paragraph [0091]).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein said data communicated on the user plane comprises assistance data for use in location determinations by the mobile user equipment. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow access and/or roaming features on a distributed wireless system, thus giving nonnative devices permission to enter an area controlled by a private exchange system to utilize the resources of that private system to seamlessly connect to a public network.

Regarding claim 15, the combination discloses a method as claimed in claim 14. Thompson further discloses wherein said data communicated on the user plan comprises Global Positioning System (GPS) assistance data (the network communication may provide information and/or services to the user based at least partly on the known geographic location as indicated by geographic information (GPS information) provided from the PCD (portable communication devices) (pg. 7 paragraph [0090]).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein said data communicated on the user plan comprises Global Positioning System (GPS) assistance data. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow access and/or roaming features on a distributed

wireless system, thus giving nonnative devices permission to enter an area controlled by a private exchange system to utilize the resources of that private system to seamlessly connect to a public network.

Regarding claim 16, Lu discloses the method as claimed in claim 12, but fails to disclose wherein the user plane communication occurs by means of an Internet Protocol session and the user plane address comprises an Internet Protocol address for the mobile user equipment.

In a similar field of endeavor, Thompson discloses wherein the user plane communication occurs by means of an Internet Protocol session (the system is also transparent to the network protocols in use, other protocols are allowed to be used IPX, IPv6)) (**pg. 4 paragraph [0053] and pg. 5 paragraph [0054]**) and the user plane address comprises an Internet Protocol address for the mobile user equipment (the network access method of the present invention may be operable to receive and use the identification to facilitate roaming, the identification information could be an IP address in a Bluetooth wireless network) (**pg. 9 paragraphs [0111], [0112], pg.7 paragraph [0086]**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein the user plane communication occurs by means of an Internet Protocol session and the user plane address comprises an Internet Protocol address for the mobile user equipment. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow access and/or roaming features on a distributed wireless system, thus giving nonnative devices permission to enter an area controlled by a private

exchange system to utilize the resources of that private system to seamlessly connect to a public network.

5. Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lu et al. (Lu), **US Patent 5,887,256**, in view of, McConnell et al. (McConnell), **US Patent 6,822,954**.

Regarding claim 6, Lu discloses the method as claimed in claim 1, but fails to disclose wherein the identifier comprises a Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network (MSISDN) number of the mobile user equipment.

In a similar field of endeavor, McConnell disclose wherein the identifier comprises a Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network (MSISDN) number of the mobile user equipment (the WAP session uses the subscriber telephone number (MSISDN) in order to authenticate the subscriber) (**col. 9 lines 37-50**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein the identifier comprises a Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network (MSISDN) number of the mobile user equipment. Motivation for this modification would have been to comprise a means for accepting, storing and making available a client telephone number and the IP address allocated by the network.

Regarding claim 17, Lu discloses an arrangement as claimed in claim 12, but fails to disclose wherein the identifier comprises a Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network (MSISDN) number of the mobile user equipment.

In a similar field of endeavor, McConnell disclose wherein the identifier comprises a Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network (MSISDN) number of the mobile user equipment (the WAP session uses the subscriber telephone number (MSISDN) in order to authenticate the subscriber) (col. 9 lines 37-50).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lu to include wherein the identifier comprises a Mobile Subscriber Integrated Services Digital Network (MSISDN) number of the mobile user equipment. Motivation for this modification would have been to comprise a means for accepting, storing and making available a client telephone number and the IP address allocated by the network.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kuki, US Patent 5,940,770, discloses a portable communication device.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Celeste L. Loftin whose telephone number is 571-272-2842. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CL


J. K. CONTEE
PATENT EXAMINER